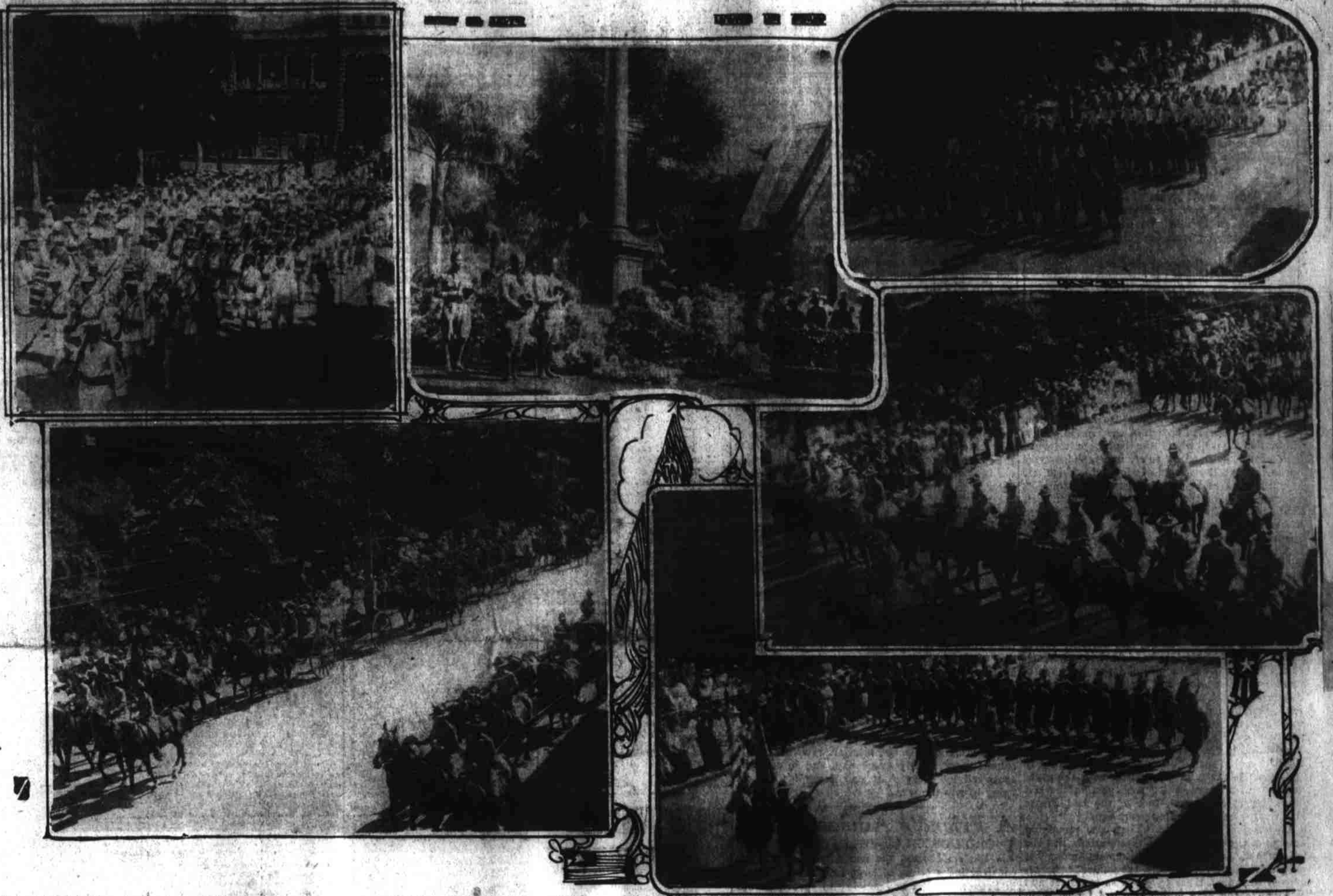


Military and Naval Features Add To Dignity of Occasion

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HONOR DEAD QUEEN.—The military sections of the funeral procession of Queen Liliuokalani yesterday were among the most striking features, all branches of the service being represented, demonstrating the honor which the United States wished to pay to the last monarch of Hawaii. Japanese marines added interest to the military display. The upper left hand picture shows the Japanese marines leaving the Capitol grounds. In the upper center national guardsmen are seen standing at attention at the Mausoleum. The upper right picture shows part of the regular infantry, while below is seen part of the squadron of cavalry. The lower right hand picture shows more of the infantry, while the lower left hand picture shows a part of the battalion of artillery.



FUNERAL IS HELD IN THRONE ROOM

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toned much of the service and the choir sang a selection from the ninetyeth Psalm, and it was significant that the last intonation should be, "The days of our age are three-score and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to four-score years, yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone", for Liliuokalani had reached far beyond the allotted three score and ten years.

A lesson from the first epistle of the apostle St. Paul to the Corinthians was read in Hawaiian by Rev. Henry Parker, words that had been heard by Her Majesty in the same language since she was a young woman and during that time from the same minister, for the speaker had been pastor of Kawaiahae Church for fifty-four years.

"The Laborer's Task Is Done" was the hymn, sung sweetly, and significant of the task which Liliuokalani at last lay down, the task of holding together the semblance and memory and even the actuality of the empire founded by the Hawaiians of old.

The Apostle's creed was said, followed by special prayers as follows:

"Most merciful Father, who hast been pleased to take unto thyself the soul of this thy servant Liliuokalani; grant to us who are still in our pilgrimage, and who walk as yet by faith, that having served thee with constancy on earth, we may be joined hereafter with thy blessed saints in glory everlasting; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

THE FINAL SCENE

As the final amen was intoned, a hush fell upon the assemblage. The moment had come for the final scene. The assemblage slowly filed out. United States senators and members of the house of representatives especially designated to appear at the obsequies on behalf of President Woodrow Wilson, lawmakers of the Hawaiian legislature; the mayor of Honolulu, prominent Hawaiians of today and yesterday; representatives of far away nations where there are rulers who wear crowns and who are rulers and rulers who are the choice of the people, but all cooperating to give homage to her who was once ruler, the strangest ceremony ever to be held, for it was not only an Hawaiian queen, but an American queen, and the last of

both, that was about to be borne forth from what was once a palace and now an executive building of a territory of the great American republic.

As the first of the assemblage passed down the steps—the guard of honor wearing long capes—and the first kahilis appeared with the golden tabu of Kalakaua in the van, there was a visible movement in the grounds where troops were called to attention, the poolas drew up their long black and white covered ropes and prepared for the long march.

CASKET BORNE OUT

The kahilis were taken from the room, and the great casket, heavy and requiring the honored service of strong arms, was lifted from the bier and slowly carried through the door into the foyer and thence out upon the steps. Then the kukui-nut torches were lighted and placed ahead of the catafalque. The bearers of the decorations took places between the ropes of the poolas just ahead of the catafalque; the tabu stick and sacred kahilis were placed behind them.

The casket was carried down the steps amid wailing and chanting and deposited reverently upon the catafalque.

The steps were lined with kahilis, the pall-bearers stood near the car and the honorary pall-bearers just outside them. The honorary pall-bearers were all officials and included the Governor, United States Senator Miles Poindexter, United States Representative Jas. C. McLaughlin, Hon. Charles F. Chillingworth, president of the territorial senate; Hon. H. L. Holstein, speaker of the house; Chief Justice Robertson, Hon. W. O. Smith, Col. C. P. Iaukea, secretary of Hawaii; E. Faxon Bishop, Brig.-Gen. John P. Wissner, U. S. A.; Captain George R. Clark, U. S. N., and Brig.-Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, N. G. H.

The pall-bearers were F. W. Beckley, Jesse P. Mākainai, David Hoapili, Albert K. Hoapili, David Maikai, William Simerson, G. K. Kealahouale, Fred H. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd, Henry F. Bertleman, A. N. Alohiaka, T. P. Cummins, Edwin Kea, A. K. Nahaolua, H. P. Beckley.

GUNS BOOM SALUTE

Meanwhile the Hawaiian societies in the grounds had moved ahead, followed by the troops and the clergy and choir and then as the poolas took up the slack ropes and they became taut and the car moved from the steps, an army officer's hand waved toward the men of a battery and a gun was fired, the first of many, for the battery was there to fire the minute guns while the remains of the Queen were borne up Nuuanu Avenue.

From the balcony above the catafalque came the sweet strains of Liliuokalani's "Aloha Oe," the sweetest folk song of Hawaii, the song that has endeared itself to the millions of brother Americans of Hawaiians, upon the mainland.

Tears flowed fast down the cheeks of many, particularly of Hawaiians, as they sensed the actuality of the departure of every vestige of former royalty and the existence of the monarchy from Iolani Palace, the beautiful name given by Kamehameha IV, for Iolani means "Bird of Heaven," and Liliuokalani's soul had already winged its way to the kingdom of eternity.

SUNDAY TO BE MEMORABLE DATE

Burial of Liliuokalani One of Most Significant Events In History of Hawaii

To the memorable dates of Hawaiian history was added yesterday one which is perhaps the most significant of all, for it memorializes the burial of the monarch. November 18, 1917, will be a memorable date to all Hawaiians as the day on which the expression of monarchy was concluded. Other memorable dates are:

- 1778—Discovery of Islands by Captain James Cook, R. N., at Kealahou Bay, Hawaii.
- 1795—Battle of the Nuuanu Pali, which consolidated all the Islands of the group into a single monarchy under Kamehameha the Great.
- 1810—Death of Kamehameha and the abolition of the tabu.
- 1820—Arrival of first New England missionaries.
- 1874—Death of Lunaliile and end of Kamehameha Dynasty.
- 1874—Accession of Kalakaua to the throne.
- 1876—Adoption of Reciprocity Treaty by U. S. marking the commencement of the commercial ascendancy of the Hawaiian Islands.
- 1891—Death of Kalakaua.
- 1891—Accession to the throne by Liliuokalani.
- 1893—Overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of Provisional Government.
- 1895—Revolution to replace Liliuokalani upon the throne, which failed.
- 1898—Annexation of Hawaiian Islands by the United States.
- 1900—Establishment of Territorial Government.
- 1917—End of monarchy by funeral of Liliuokalani, November 18, 1917.

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FORMER MONARCH SLEEPS IN CRYPT

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aces that made up the great throngs of onlookers were wedged together along the sidewalks. At the grounds the Regular Army units halted and swung into lines paralleling the street after the Hawaiian organizations that had been in the van had passed on into the grounds. The honor guard of National Guardsmen marched through the gates and formed in lines about the spot long since designated as Liliuokalani's last resting place.

As the catafalque was brought to a stop and the casket lifted to the supports over the crypt, the wails of the mourners took on fresh volume and rose shrilly under the palms. Then the strains of Hawaii Pono filled the air, played by the Royal Hawaiian Band.

Of all the number of aged Hawaiians men and women, white-haired and feeble, who had covered the weary distance under the direct rays of a blazing sun, many of them bearing the great kahilis, not one fell out of the line, though several of them were near the point of exhaustion when they took places near the crypt. It was from these ancients that the harrowing sounds of grief continued to come.

DIAPASON OF SADNESS

Under the cylindrical kahilis they gathered close about the crypt which is located but a few feet from the tomb that holds the bodies of members of the great Kamehameha dynasty. The weird cries echoed through the grounds and when the casket was lowered swelled to a wild diapason of sadness which was taken up by throngs outside the grounds.

To many there the calm tones of Bishop Restarick as he read the brief service at the grave meant the final end of Hawaiian greatness. These were the aged Hawaiians whose lives had been lived in the days of the monarchy and who knew they soon would follow the way their Queen had taken.

When the service came to an end the empty black draped catafalque was drawn away from the crypt just as the lines of native Hawaiians in the garb of soldiers of the United States with their rifles glistening in the bright sunshine swung along the roadway.

As the catafalque moving beside the guardsmen passed beneath one of the great palms, the symbolic crown that surmounted it became entangled in an overhanging branch and, swept away from its fastenings, it fell to the ground. The Hawaiian color bearer of the battalion with his standard flung to the breeze above him marched steadily on with his troop as he passed the fallen symbol.